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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

September 14

in the individual States, with the local people working together in their own way to find a solution.

Mr. President, I want to make it absolutely clear that I am wholly opposed to the extension of the Civil Rights Commission. It is no secret that for many months now members of the Commission have been entirely dissatisfied with the work which was being accomplished by this group and were anxious to resign. They apparently know that no useful purpose is being served by the Commission. It is unreasonable to continue to stir up people of the various States by having the Commission go into these States and hold hearings which will never solve anything. These problems can only be solved by the people directly affected.

I can assure my colleagues that the people of both races in Mississippi are anxious to live together in peace and harmony and want to do so, without outside agitation. Mr. President, some make it appear that the two races are squared off, eternally in opposition to each other.

During the past few years, we have made outstanding progress in the training of our teachers and the construction of school facilities for the children of all races. Everyone is satisfied. As an example, I would like to call the attention of the Senate to an editorial which appeared in the Jackson Daily News on April 26, 1958, which refers to an editorial by Percy Greene, editor of the leading Negro newspaper in Mississippi, the Jackson Advocate. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in full at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### NEGRO EDITOR BLASTS NAACP

Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, said in an editorial this week that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is badly in need of replacement as the leader in promoting the progress of Negro citizens in this country.

Greene, a Negro editor who recognizes the communistic influences which have dominated the NAACP, cites the national Negro crime wave as a challenge to racial leaders to quit demanding and start doing something to uplift the morals of the race.

"The Negro masses are in a psychological turmoil resulting from repeated emphasis on Negro civil rights, with Negroes themselves coming to have less and less respect for the civil rights of others while pressing for their own civil rights" is a sound piece of wording by Greene.

Citing the recent turnabout article by Time magazine on how the Negro crime rate has proven a failure in integration, Greene says that conspiracy of concealment (hiding the facts on crime and other factors) "is one of the evidences of the practice of Negro leaders telling the masses of Negroes what they want to hear rather than tell them the truth." Greene says despite the challenge to perform good for the race, Negro leaders are taking a "more profitable course."

Percy Greene writes as if he knows whereof he speaks.

Mr. STENNIS. Still, Mr. President, we are asked to act on this measure in the dying days of a long session, not to act on the merits of the measure,

but to act on it as a rider and an amendment to an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, I can think of nothing in my public life that would do more harm to the great areas of the Nation and not to do good to any, than to try to carry out the recommendations of this Commission. It ought not have the encouragement of having the breath of life blown back into it; after such a record and after such a report, which is contrary to the facts of life and experiences of mankind.

Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate; other Members wish to speak. But I speak with great deference, now, to everyone, both in the Senate and elsewhere. However, all the efforts to reform and do good and bring about idealistic conditions elsewhere in the Nation, by some of our friends from other areas of the Nation, brought very vividly to my mind a speech which I read many years ago. It was delivered by an Indian chief. The short speech he made is contained in a collection of the world's most famous orations, and is to be found in volume 8 of that work, a few pages of which are devoted to orations by North American Indians.

It seems that a missionary by the name of Cram in 1805 made an appeal, in a sermon, to the Council of Chiefs of the Six Nations. The chief who spoke for them later was Red Jacket. He is said to have been born about 1752, and died in 1830. His nation were the Senecas; and his home was near Geneva, N.Y. The name "Red Jacket" came from an embroidered scarlet jacket which had been presented to him by a British officer during the War of the Revolution. Red Jacket saw service on the American side in the War of 1812.

After this sermon, which must have been a powerful one, an appeal to the Indians to desert their concept of the Great Spirit, and worship our God—and that appeal was presented by that very fine missionary—the Indians held council and decided what they should do, and reached their conclusion, and authorized Red Jacket to speak for them.

I shall not read all of his reply, which is 3 pages in length; I shall read only the last, summarizing, as follows:

Brother, we are told that you have been preaching to the white people in this place. These people are our neighbors. We are acquainted with them. We will wait a little while and see what effect your preaching has upon them. If we find that it does them good, makes them honest, and makes them less disposed to cheat Indians, then we will consider again what you have said.

These words came from an Indian who we say was uncivilized, unlettered, untutored, unlearned. He never sat in the Council Halls of this Nation, as we do. But he spoke a great truth, not on racial matters, but on the great, important matters of life, even up into the spiritual realm.

So, Mr. President, with the greatest deference to our friends, let us observe them a while longer—in the East, in the North, in the West, in the South—anywhere. Let us see what the doctrine they preach does in their own areas. Let us have a chance to work along the lines we think are practical and valid—at

least for a time; and we will observe their conditions again, and then we will take counsel with them again, to see whether we shall desert our plan and adopt theirs.

Mr. President, I appeal to the second reasoning, the second thought, of the membership of this body. Let us not carry on a thing that in race relations is usually a farce. Instead, let us get back to the fundamentals of life, as mentioned by Red Jacket, and move forward. Let us all move forward together on these racial matters, as they affect education, as they affect suffrage, as they affect other rights. That is the only way progress can be made.

Mr. President, I had told the Senator from Pennsylvania I would be glad to yield to him. However, I believe he has left the Chamber.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, on Saturday, during the consideration of the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] discussed with his usual thoroughness the constitutional basis of and limitations on executive privilege.

In reviewing his comments, and the background material which he inserted in the Record, I felt that it would be helpful to Senators to have additional background material on the specific question involved in the Robertson amendment, that is, the assertion of executive privilege to contravene a specific statutory direction that the information be furnished.

I believe that the most complete analysis of this problem which has been undertaken in the Congress is that made by the Moss Subcommittee on Government Information—at the direction of Chairman WILLIAM L. DAWSON, of the House Committee on Government Operations—in connection with its investigation of the refusal of the Air Force to furnish information to the Comptroller General.

I therefore ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a number of memoranda from the hearings and report of the Moss subcommittee.

There being no objection, the memoranda were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### EXHIBIT IV-A

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,  
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNCIL,  
Washington, D.C., November 4, 1958.

MEMORANDUM ON RIGHT OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL TO ACCESS TO A REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE ENTITLED "SURVEY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BALLISTIC MISSILES PROGRAM"

The basic statutory authority of the Comptroller General for access to records of departments and agencies is set forth in section 813 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 64). Section 213 provides:

"All departments and establishments shall furnish to the Comptroller General such information regarding the powers, duties, activities, organization, financial transactions, and methods of business of their respective offices as he may from time to time require."